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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-09

Halosulfuron-methyl

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade halosulfuron-methyl and the end-use products Sandea Herbicide and Permit Herbicide for use in Canada on various commodities.

The evaluation of these halosulfuron-methyl applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2014-05, Halosulfuron-methyl, posted to the Health Canada website on 4 February 2014.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for halosulfuron-methyl is being conducted via PRD2014-05. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for halosulfuron-methyl in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2014-05.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for halosulfuron-methyl are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Halosulfuron-methyl

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Halosulfuron-methyl	Methyl 3-chloro-5-[[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxylate	1.0	Agave, aloe vera, asparagus, bamboo shoots, celtuce, fresh Florence fennel leaves and stalks, edible ferns, sea kales, kohlrabies, palm hearts, prickly pear pads, Texas prickly pear pads
		0.5	Crop Subgroup 9B: Squash/ Cucumber

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
		0.2	Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.1	Crop Subgroup 9A: Melon
		0.05	Crop Group 8-09: Fruiting Vegetables Crop Subgroup 13-07A: Caneberries Crop Subgroup 13-07B: Bushberries Crop Group 14: Tree Nuts Apples Dry adzuki beans, dry beans, dry blackeyed peas, dry broad beans, dry catjang seeds, dry chickpeas, dry cowpea seeds, dry guar seeds, dry kidney beans, dry lablab beans, dry lima beans, dry moth beans, dry mung beans, dry navy beans, dry pink beans, dry pinto beans, dry rice beans, dry southern peas, dry tepary beans, dry urd beans, grain lupin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
			Edible-podded jackbeans, edible-podded moth beans, edible-podded runner beans, edible-podded snap beans, edible-podded sword beans, edible- podded wax beans, edible-podded yardlong beans Field corn Popcorn grain Rhubarb Sorghum Sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed
		0.01	Fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep Proso millet

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for halosulfuron-methyl in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide, except for certain crop and livestock commodities, in accordance with Table 2.

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for halosulfuron-methyl in Canada with corresponding American tolerances.

Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for halosulfuron-methyl in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs and American Tolerances (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)[1]	American Tolerance (ppm)
Agave, aloe vera, asparagus, bamboo shoots, celtuce, fresh Florence fennel leaves and stalks, edible ferns, sea kales, kohlrabies, palm hearts, prickly pear pads, Texas prickly pear pads	1.0	0.8 (Asparagus)
Meat byproducts of cattle, goat, horse, sheep	0.2	1.0
Crop Group 8-09: Fruiting vegetables	0.05	0.05 (Vegetable, fruiting, group 8)
Edible-podded runner beans; edible-podded snap beans; edible-podded wax beans; edible-podded moth beans; edible-podded yardlong beans; edible-podded jackbeans; edible-podded sword beans	0.05	Not established
Fat and meat of cattle, goat, horse, sheep; milk	0.01	0.05

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)[1]	American Tolerance (ppm)
Grain lupin; dry kidney beans; dry lima beans; dry navy beans; dry pink beans; dry pinto beans; dry tepary beans; dry beans; dry adzuki beans; dry blackeyed peas; dry catjang seeds; dry cowpea seeds; dry moth beans; dry mung beans; dry rice beans; dry southern beans; dry urd beans; dry broad beans; dry chickpeas; dry guar seeds; dry lablab beans	0.05	0.05 (Bean, dry, seed)
Pea and bean, succulent shelled, subgroup 6	Not established	0.05
Pea and bean, succulent shelled, subgroup 6B	Not established	0.05

[1] ppm = parts per million

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for halosulfuron-methyl up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.